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CIRCULATION OF THE TRIBUNE, APRIL 10, 1860.

[Nore.—The above table gives a somewhat too large a circula lon in the State of New York, with a corresponding deficiency elsewhere—the copies taken by Newsmen, which we do no know to be sent to other States, being included in this State.] AGGREGATE CIRCULATION.

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THERE EDITION EVENING POST,
Published at 4 o'clock,
Can be had of Newsboys and News-Age THE NEW STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM.

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Cetalogues sent on receipt of Stamp. Photographic materials of stamps and the trade.

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Price \$50, complete. Guages attached, guaranteed. Parties of having full smount accommodated. Against wanted. Office, No. 466 Broadway.

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CHORDE B. SLOAT & CO.'S
Celebrated ELLIPTIC LOUR-STITCH and SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINES
G. H. COLLINS, No. 400 Broadway. FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING-MACHINES received

bigbest Medal at the Fair of the American Institute, with highest Prendum for time Sewing-Machine work; also, high-Premium at the Fair of the Franklin Institute, New-Jersey the Fair, &c., &c. Agents wanted. Office, No. 588 Broadway. SOMETHING NEW.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, FEL

CONTESTING NEW.—A HEMMER, TICKER, FEL-LER, BIRDER and GATHE combined, just patented. Simple, beaming my width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing-mechine by any one in a few minutes. BETALL FRICE 85 LIMERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE. Orders by mail supplied, postage peid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular. Also, UNIVERSAL BOSON-FOLDER AND SELP-MARKER, for Quilting.

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J. L. BROWN'S STANDARD SCALES. J. D. BROWER & Co. have REMOVED their Scale De-fod from No. 224 Water-at to No. 16 lieschman-st., near Nissan.st., where they are prepared to furnish Scales of every descrip-tion, together with a full assortment of Batheaud, Ship, and Hand LASIERNS. J. D. BROWER & Co., No. 16 Beekmantest, N. X.

CATARACT WASHING MACHINES, INVARIABLY STAND THE TEST OF USE.
P. O. 150 Connect Salestoom, No. 494 Broadway.

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THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Reduces Gos Bills one-half. Office, No. 592 Broadway.

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BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and cheapest acticle for Dressing, Beautifying, Cleansing, Curling, Preserving, and Restoring the Hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by Druggists.

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, ASTHMA, CROUP, WHOOPING Coton, Invitents, and Consumption are rapidly cured by that

great and weil-known remedy, Dr. Wistan's Balsam or Wild Chenty. To avoid counterfeits, take only that with the printed name of the proprietors, "Sern W. Fower & Co., Boston," on the outer wrapper. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., Barnes & Pauk, Hross-WIMPER. Sold by F. C. WELLS & Co., BARKES & PARK, INCOME MAN & Co., A. B. SANDS & Co., McKesson & Robbins, Schier-Felin, Bros. & Co., and other Drugglets.

Dr. MARSH continues to apply his RADICAL CURE Truess with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trueses, Supporters, Shoulder-Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Sik Elashic Stockings, Knoc Caps, and all surgical appliances, by Mansa & Co., No. 2 Vessy et., N. Y., opposite St. Paul's Church

REMOVAL OF SAFE DEPOT. STRAINS & MARVIN have removed their FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE STORE TO No. 305 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WORTH-ST.,

CORNER OF Their customers as their their customers as their customers as their customers and supple stock of their Salayanner Fire-Pinor Salaya, Bundyan-Pinor Bankars and Jewellers Salaya, Fundayana Salaya, Fundayana Salaya, Fundayana Salaya, Fundayana Salaya, S

A MEDICINAL WHISKY.

As it is shoot impossible to get pure Bourbon Whiskey, and as it is prescribed so much by physicians, for numerous complaints, we have secured the sgency for the pure article in bottles of the Kentucky Sair River Bourbon Whisky Distillentes which are the oldest and most extendive in the State. It is put up by the distiller himself, with his usme on each bottle, and comes direct to as from the distillentes. We can guarantee to the public who buy this brand of whisky that they are not buying spirits and drog, labeled Pure Old Bourbon, &c. When you purchase be sure to look for Mr. S. T. Surrs, the distiller's name, Bold by every drugglet in this and the surrounding cities.

HEGENERA & CO., Chemista & Drugglets, Now 161, 399, 511, 756, Broadway, New-York, Office of the Distilleries, where the wholesale trade only can be applied, No. 2 Old Sip.

PURE WHISKY .- 50 barrels S. T. Suit's Salt

River Bourbon, for sale by ATWATER, MULPORD & Co., Nos. 25 and 37 Broad-st.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA Le free from unpleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesis.

A World's Fair Medal, and four First-Premium Silver Medals, have been awarded it as being the best in the market. For sele by the droggists and country storekeepers generally, and by the reasungscturer.

Thomas J. Husmann, Philadelphin.

THE ILLUSIVE WIGS
are entire nevolties. Partings unstainable. No shrinking. Cring-muon, 200 Broadway, N. E. cor. Readest., opposite Stewarts.

ROBERT RAIT & Co.,
No. 201 Broadway,
Corner of Wetron-st., N. T.
Invite attention to their large stock of
Guth and Silver Wavenes.

by the following celebrated makers:

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Which they offer at wholesank and aktale, at low prices

ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner Warrenest, N. Y.,
Sider, ni Wholecale and Retell, a very large and complete assort-By all the celebrated makers of Lendon,

Liverpool, and AT REDUCED PRICES. CHARLES FRODSHAM WATCHES.

No. 261 Broadway, cor. Warrenest, N. Y.,
Have just received a spiradid assortment of Trur-Kungens, by
the above oclebrated maker, which they have great pleasure in
recommending to their friends and the public.

New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.
No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for inscribe must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a nursuly for its good faith.
Business letters for Tun Tuningues should in all cases be addressed to Horack Greenery & Co.

Republican National Convention .. Carcago, Mar 16 D. KIMBALL, our Agent in Providence, R. I., has removed to

By the steamers Fulton at this port on Saturday at 11 a. m., and the Canadian at Father Point on Saturday evening, we have European intelligence to the 3d inst., being four days later than our last advices. The honors shown to Sayers, the English prizefighter, by the English people, were continued, and made most substantial to the recipient. The donations for his benefit amounted to quite a handsome sum. The insurrections in Sicily, which the Goverament has taken the utmost pains to represent as being nothing more than brawls, appear to give considerable trouble and require perseverance to suppress. It appears that the conspiracy against the life of the Emperor Napoleon was discovered in time for him to absent himself from a ball at the Hotel d'Albe. The evacuation of the North of Italy by the French troops, it was thought, would be completed by the 15th inst. Facts are lenking out that, the vote on the question of annexing Savoy to France was greatly tampered with by the Government. There was yet discontent in Hungary, though no outbreaks of consequence. It is reported that France has offered Switzerland 50,000,000f, to settle the question raised by the latter. The treaty of peace between Spain and Morocco was signed on the 26th elt. Breadstuffs show a decline. Consols 954 to 953 for money and account.

Our special correspondent at Chicago telegraphs that while the friends of the leading candidates are earnest and hopeful of success in securing the nomination, there is no sign of any other than a harmonious acquiescence in whatever result the Convention may arrive at. This is the feeling which ought to prevail, and which we rejoice to witness. The Cause is superior to all other interests; and we know that the masses of the Republican party will rally with hearty zeal and generous enthusiasm to the support of either Gov. Seward, or Gov. Chase, or Judge Bates, or Judge McLean, or Mr. Wade, or Mr. Cameron, or Mr. Lincoln, or of any other statesman whom the Convention, on a careful survey of the whole field, shall select for our standard-bearer.

As yet, there is no clear indication of a preferso decided as to render the nomination of any of the candidates certain. Our correspondent says that it is estimated that Gov. Seward will lead with some eighty-five votes on the first ballot, to sixty for Judge Bates, and that Mr. Chase will hold the third place on the list. The party of Mr. Seward in the Convention is led by Mr. Thurlow Weed, and that of Judge Bates by the elder Mr. Blair. Mr. Cameron is supported by the Pennsylvania delegation alone; and Judge M'Lean seems to have no considerable number of earnest advocates among the members of the Convention.

MR. BELL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bell's speech at Philadelphia, in acknowledgment of his nomination for the Presidency by the Baltimore Convention, will be found in another column. In the spirit of the platform, or no platform, on which he has been placed, he professes to avoid all discussion of the topics of the day, and of the issues by which the country is agitated. He sets down the whole controversy between slaveholding and free labor-which, ever since the annexation of Texas, has formed the main staple of our politics-as a mere abstract discussion, which can be dropped, and which ought to be dropped at once, so that the attention of the country may be directed to its great "vital and material interests."

But while Mr. Bell proposes to drop this discussion, he fails to tell us by what process he would have that result brought about. Would be have the slaveholding interest withdraw those pretensions and cease from those encroachments by which the abstract question of Slavery has been perpetually made concrete, and in that character constantly pressed, from the time of the annexation of Texas downward, upon the attention of the country? Or would be have the Free-Labor States withdraw the opposition they have felt themselves obliged to make to these pretensions and encropehments, and silently yield all the points

A controversy which has agitated the country for twenty-five years, which has destroyed and swallowed up the once powerful Whig party, which has split the Democratic party into two hostile fragments, and which has called the Republican party into existence-such a controversy as this is not likely to be stilled at the mere bidding of th Baltimore Convention or by the voice of Mr. Bell Both the Whig and the Democratic parties wer engaged for years in attempting to suppress the discussion of the question of Slavery, and what they failed to bring about does not seem very likely to be accomplished by a few respectable elderly gentlemen from various parts of the country' or even by their distinguished and excellent candi-

date for the Presidency. Whether slaves are regarded by the Constitution

of the United States as property, however Mr. Bell and others may choose to set it down as an abstract question, has yet, in the progress of events, become a question upon the settlement of ple that there is anything to go to juil for before he which the future fortunes and fate of the country most seriously depend. At least that is the light in which the matter is regarded by the great body of the people, and being so regarded this question becomes not only a vital and material one, but the inevitable turning point of national politics. And such we presume it will remain until it is settled by the sovereign decision of the people.

THADDEUS HVATT.

Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt and his friends seem persistently bent upon a quarrel with THE TRIBUNE, a fact of moment only as that gentleman assumes to have taken a high position upon a great constitutional right on which THE TRIBUNE is faithless. We doubt if much thought has been given to the point in controversy by those who have been led to a conclusion, and who, as the way is with thoughtless persons, are merely persuaded that where there is the most clamor there also is the most truth. We invite these people to clear their minds of cant and devote a few moments to quiet

A number of witnesses were summoned to Washington to testify before Mr. Mason's Committee as to their knowledge of John Brown's purpose in the invasion of Virginia. Some of them, who had nothing to conceal and nothing to fear, like Dr. Howe and Mr. John A. Andrew of Boston (one of Mr. Hyatt's counsel), responded to the summons; others, like John Brown jr., and Mr. Sanborn of Massachusetts, who possibly had reasons for both fear and concealment, chose the opposite course, and declined to make their appearance. A third course was adopted by Mr. Hyatt. He certainly had nothing to fear, and nothing to conceal, inasmuch as he had nothing to tell; but he neither staid away nor appeared to testify, but went forward and refused to answer. The simple question is, was Mr. Hyatt's course a wise one If it was, then his legal counsel, Mr. Andrew, Dr. Howe, John Brown, jr., and Mr. Sanborn, were wanting in wisdom and courage; if it was not, then THE TRIBUNE, which has been arraigned with so much warmth for not coming to his defense, is justified both for what it has said, and what it has left unsaid.

Whether the Senate of the United States, or any other legislative body in this country, has the right, limited or unlimited, to compel citizens to appear before it and testify as to their knowledge of any subject on which it is proposed to legislate, is undoubtedly a grave matter, and one on which much may be said on both sides. We do not pretend to have given an exhaustive investigation to a question which Mr. Sumner acknowledges is "novel;" but we are inclined to believe, with the soundest constitutional lawyers of the Senate, that under due restrictions the power is one which may be properly intrusted to legislative bodies: that in the history of our Government it has thus far been exercised without evil consequences; that sometimes, as in the case of the Covode Committee now in session at Washington, or in that of the Committee proposed a few days since by Senator Wilson, to inquire into the escape of a slaver in this port, through the corruption of assistant United States Marshals, such a power may be used for the public good and for the purification of government; and that the checks upon its improper use, as in Sanborn's case, are numerous and effectual. But supposing, for the sake of argument, that the opposite doctrine be true, and that such power is a usurpation on the part o Congress, the simple question is: Have all the witnesses who were summoned before Mr. Mason's Committee acted like fools or cowards, except Mr. Hyatt alone, who has shown himself to be both wise and brave? For, of course, it is absurd t assume that the three different courses which hav been taken can all be right and manly.

As the appointment of the Mason Committee was an assumption of no novel power, and as the investigation proposed to implicate not merely well whole political party in the proceedings of John Brown, it was desirable that the Committee should have every facility that it asked for. It was desirable because all right-minded and sober people were perfectly persuaded that there was nothing to be found out as to the pretended complicity of others with John Brown and his associates, and because, in the end, the investigation would react open those who insisted upon it, and the mining party were doomed inevitably to be hoisted with their own petard. To press to an issue, at such a time, an abstract question of right, the exercise of which, at this moment, was oppressing nobody, was to give aid and comfort to the enemy by permitting him to draw off the public attention to a new point, under cover of which he was glad to hide his own defeat at the real point of attack. Therein Mr. Hyatt was not wise, and the Mason Committee owe him an acknowledgment that he saved them from becoming ridiculous.

But putting aside this consideration, and assuming it to be a question demanding investigation, whether the Schate can or cannot summon citizens before it as witnesses with a due regard to their rights, was this the time and the occasion to demand that that question be settled? Let us answer this inquiry in the Yankee way, by raising another. The right of free speech is of paramount importance to a free people. Would Mr. Wendell Phillips be a wise man if he should go by the next steamer to Charleston, and on the morning after his arrival take his stand upon the steps of the Charleston Post-Office and commence one of his brilliant orations upon the wrongs of the slaves and the tyranny of their masters? The right of a free press is not of less importance than that of free speech. Would the followers of Mr. Garrison commend his prudence and judgment should be take his press to New-Orleans and issue there the first number of The Liberator, South, with the renewed declaration that "he was in earnest, that "he would not equivocate, and that he was not " afraid?" But one answer, we fancy, can be given to these questions. Neither gentleman would gain, by such a course, anything but sudden death and some pity for their thoughtless fatuity. Nothing would be gained to the right of free speech or free thought among the ruthless mob that Lynched And so with Mr. Hyatt. What comes of this

impotent struggle with the Senate which so long. at least, as it has its present political complexion, is not likely to change its position on this subject? If it ever changes it at all, it must be under a pressure of public opinion, which is not yet created. Granting that the power against which he has arrayed himself is a usurpation; granting that in summoning him to Washington with the purpose of compelling him to testify before the Committee a wrong was done to him and through him to his last six years, by refusing to make or to carry out

fellow-citizens-granting all this for the sake of argument, what has he gained, what could he gain, by going to jail ? He must first convince the peocan command their sympathy for that act. His conscience would not permit him to submit to the assumption of authority on the part of the Committee. Why then put himself in the way of arrest, from which he could have no release? But he was willing to testify voluntarily. Why then did he not do so when in Washington from February 1 to February 21, or when he was finally arrested why did he not tell the Committee all that he knew, or that he knew nothing, while at the same time, following the example of Mr. Andrew, he protested in words against their right to ask him anything, or like Dr. Howe, entered a protest to the same purpose in writing? We believe the sense of what is due to themselves is quite as keen in those gentlemen as in Mr. Hyatt. We believe their judgment as to what it was best to do to assert their rights, quite as respectable as his. A conscientious duty was to be discharged by all three, and they discharged it quite as much as he. Whether their way or his way was the better, is parrowed down to a mere question of expediency. We prefer theirs.

We prefer it for reasons already given, and also or others. We have no respect for rose-water martyrdom. Martyrdom is a very serious and a very respectable thing, and we do not like to see it cheapened. If Mr. Hyatt chooses to put himself in the way of being provided with a residence in the Washington Jail, out of which he can walk the moment he chooses, by following the example of men quite as wise and quite as conscientious as himself, we do not feel ourselves called upon to hold him up as a great sufferer for a great principle. He settles nothing and elucidates nothing by remaining in confinement, except the power of the Senate to punish for contempt; he does not avail himself of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus to test the legality of his imprisonment; he doe not ask, or does not induce, his friends in the Senate to bring up for discussion in that body the question of their power; he remains in jail on a technicality of legislative etiquette, and we have too much respect for martyrdom to acknowledge that it comes under that category. We need first to be convinced that any sacred right of the citizen has been violated in his person, and next that his is the most judicious way of asserting that right.

DELAVAN ON DISEASE. City Inspector Delayan sent a communication to the Board of Health a few days ago, in which he makes some remarkable and some deceptive statements. As the head of the Department which is supposed to have charge of the sanitary welfare of the people, he follows the example of his predecessors, in trying to show how much he has done to prevent pestilence and promote health; but the figures are unfavorable, and he can only assert that "the general health of the city, save in cases "above mentioned, is about the same as last vear." The "eases above mentioned," however, seem to be rather serious: they show an increase of mortality within four months of this year, as compared with 1859, of 736 from searlet fever, 132 from consumption, 65 from bronchitis, and 95 from croup-in all 1,028 more deaths from four causes than in 1859. Other trifles bring the total increase up to 1,819 for one-third of the year, or to the rate of 27 per cent. But this is not a correct statement. Mr. Delavan has shown a moderate weekly total of deaths, since he came into office, by omitting the number of "still "born" from his tables. These added (and they have up to the present-year always been counted). we must put the four months' total at about 8,875 instead of 8,283; or an increase of 2,400 over the first four months of 1859. So, in reality, our death ratio is thirty per cent higher this year than last. No wonder the City Inspector is driven to comparisons with London when New-York will

not bear comparison with herself. But the London comparison is also calculated to | relation existing between one man and one woman known citizens, but distinguished Senators and a | the year, and makes 18,814 deaths in London to 6,209 in New-York. He puts the population of London at 2,700,000, and of New-York at 900,000, or one-third. He finds that in London the deaths have been at the rate of 1014 to 100 in New-Yorknot a very marked difference, after all. The great | that can be broken in upon only to be destroyederror, however, is, that he compares the healthiest three months in New-York with the unhealthiest three in London. The bills of mortality of that city for seven years show for the quarter ending March 31 an average of 15,600 deaths, while the average for the quarter ending Sept. 30 was only 13,180. In New-York the case is just the other way. Where London, in 1857, shows 15,991 in Winter to 14,446 in Summer, New-York has 5,793 in Winter, and 7,307 in Summer. In 1855, the year of the last census, the mortality in New-York for the September quarter was 44 in every 1,000 inhabitants: while for the same period in London it was only 21 to 1,000, or less than one-half that of this city. Last year there were 4,884 deaths in the first quarter, and 7,112 in the Summer quarter-a proportion even more remarkable than in

> The only legitimate deduction from these un pleasant facts is that the ratio of mortality in this city, more especially among children, is increasing at a fearful pace. Nearly 63 per cent of the deaths last year were of persons under five years of age, and probably over 40 per cent of persons under one year. This is in a great degree owing to crowded, filthy, unventilated houses, and the foulness of the streets. Mr. Delavan knows this well enough; and he knows that for three or four years past there have been efforts at Albany to establish some sort of a Sanitary Reform to meet and abate this waste of human life, every one of which efforts has been defeated mainly by the money and active personal efforts of the City Inspector and his subordinates. Was there not a heavy assessment collected in his Department less than two months ago to defeat the Sanitary bill? And was not one of his clerks the active and determined opponent of the bill on the floor of the House? Mr. Delavan speaks with severity of ignorant doctors as the indirect cause of a great many deaths. If an ignorant doctor kills ten children a year, how many hundreds of deaths shall we lay at the door of the head of the Health Department, who does not even pretend to know anything of sanitary science or medicine, yet who uses his utmost political and personal power to prevent any competent man from being put into the place? True, there were some objections to that bill; but they might have been easily removed, and the bill passed in sucha shape as to initiate a great reform and improvement in public health. The City Inspector's Department has system-

atically and purposely violated the charter for the

a contract to clean the streets. That branch of the public service is nothing more than a hospital for mendicant voters, and between the City Inspector and the Aldermen it seems likely to remain so. Three hundred thousand dollars are to be paid this year for street cleaning; yet the streets have not been decently cleaned, and will not be. The contracts advertised for whon Mr. Delayan feared the Sanitary bill might pass, are now ignored, and the old system of political pauperism and general inefficiency reigns supreme. The people have the right to expect from the man charged with the keeping of the public health, omething more than specious babble about London and ignorant doctors; but they are not likely to get it from Mr. Delavan. They have the right to know not only that the rate of mortality is rapidly increasing, but what are the causes and the remedy; but they are not likely to know it from Mr. Delavan. They have the right to expect from the City Inspector's Department clean streets, the removal of nuisances, purification of tenementhouses, and watchful care over the sanitary condition of the city; but they get none of that from Mr. Delavan. Instead of these, they get complaints that the sewers are defective, that garbage s exposed in the streets, that the rain prevents street cleaning. New-York is as healthy as London; deaths are increasing at the rate of 30 per cent a year, a good many doctors are humbugs, we must whitewash the gutters-this is all the Mr. Delavan has to propose for the health and safety of the city at the commencement of hot weather. The plea of want of power is all humbug; it is the lack of knowledge and the want of inclination which stands in the way of Mr. Delavan.

MARRIAGE AS A RUSINESS. Whether the Woman's Rights Conventions will

inally succeed or not in enlarging the sphere of oman, they have certainly been very successful in enlarging that of their platform. Having introduced easy Divorce as one of the reforms which the new order of things demands, we can see no good reason why the platform should not be altogether replanked, so as to cover all human relations. We respectfully suggest that with the change of purpose there shall also be a change of name, and that hereafter these meetings shall be called not in the name of Woman, but in the name of Wives Discontented. Hitherto, we have supposed that the aim of this movement related to wrongs which woman suffered as woman, political and social inequalities and disabilities with which she was unjustly burdened. A settlement of the marriage relation, we conceive, does not come within this category. As there can be no wives without husbands, the subject concerns the latter quite as much as it does the former. One of the wrongs which, it is charged, woman suffers from man is that he legislates for her where she is not represented. We acknowledge the justice of that plea, and for that very reason complain that she, under the name of Woman's Rights, should attempt to settle a question of such vital importance to him where he is supposed to be admitted only on sufferance. We believe in Woman's Rights; we have some convictions on the rights of husbands and wives; we are not yet, we confess, up to that advanced state which enables us to consider the rights of wives as something apart from those of husbands.

On the subject of Marriage and Divorce we have come very positive opinions, and what they are is pretty well known. But even were they less positive and fixed, we should none the less protest against the sweeping character of the resolutions introduced at the Woman's Rights Convention on Friday by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton. We cannot look upon the marriage relation as of no more binding force than that which a man may make with a partner for the sale of dry goods or groceries, or an engagement he may contract with a schoolmaster, or governess. Such doctrine seems to us as simply shocking. The intimate sanctified by, at least, the memory of an early and sincere affection, rendered more sacred by the present bond of dependent children, the fruit of that love, hallowed by many joys and many sorrows, though they be only remembered joys and sorrows, with other interests such a relation, we are very sure, has elements of quite another nature than those which belong to the shop or the counting-house. In our judgment, the balance of duty cannot be struck like the balance of a mercantile statement of profit and loss, or measured with the calculation we bestow upon an Account Current. Such a doctrine we regard as pernicious and debasing. We can conceive of nothing that would more utterly sap the foundations of sound morality, or give a looser rein to the most licentious and depraved appetites of the vilest of men and women. Upon the physiological and psychological laws which govern generation, we do not care here to enter, even though Mrs. Stanton leads the way; but we believe that the progeny which would spring out of connections formed under such a dispensation of immorality as is here indicated, with so little sense of duty or conscience, with so little hope or expectation of abiding affection, with so little intention of permanency as must necessarily belong to them, would be more monstrous than the world has ever dreamed of. For such a rule of married life contemplates not only no married life at all, but no parental relation. It destroys the family; it renders the dearest word in the Saxon tongue a vague and unmeaning term; it multiplies a thousand-fold and renders universal all the evils which in the imperfections of human nature are now occasional under the binding force of a moral sense, the duty of continency, and the remembrance, if nothing else is left, of love.

There are some things beside in those resolutions to which we might object on the score of taste, ome things which we rather marvel that a modest woman should say, and that modest women in a mixed assembly should listen to with patience. But these are secondary matters. The thought that runs through them all, that the marriage-tie is of the same nature as a mere business relation, is so objectionable, so dangerous, that we do not care to draw attention from that one point.

SUNDAY LIQUOR-SELLING.

The new Metropolitan Police act, in its fortyecond section, provides that "it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors on the first day of the week, called Sunday, or upon any election-day, within the Metropolitan Police District, under a penalty of nifty dollars for each offense." It further provides "that it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Police to strictly enforce the respect thereto to the members of the Metropolis | penalty.

" tan Police force;" and also makes it the duty of "the said members, in respect to the enforcing of the provisions of this section, to proceed in the manner provided by law for the arrest of offendd ore." The friends of temperance and of Sunday quiet had hoped that here at last was a law, under which Sunday dram-selling might be effectually

suppressed. Special order for the enforcement of this provision were issued to the police, and for a few Sundays the liquor-shops have been generally closed, and the city comparatively quiet and orderly. The result, however, of some persecutions instituted in Brooklyn against Sunday liquor

sellers arrested under these orders, has been an interpretation of the law which, if sustained, will deprive it of all its vitality. The fifty dollar penalty for Sunday liquor-selling, by another provision of the section above cited, is to be for the benefit of the Police Life Insurance Fund, and to be sued for and recovered by the District. "Attorney of the county in which the offense is committed." According to Mr. Justice Cornwell. the statute having provided this particular method for recovering the penalty, and having omitted to make the offense a misdemeanor, all that part of the section which seems to give an authority to the police to interfere for the arrest of offenders goes for nothing. At all events, it is no offense under this act to sell liquor on Sundays, nor are persons who do so liable to be proceeded against in any other way than by a suit to recover the penalty by the District-Attorney, The doctrines laid down by the Courts as to the construction of penal statutes go far to sustain this view of the case, and we very much fear that, owing to the vagueness of the act, the authority given to the police for its enforcement will go for nothing. Any law in restriction of liquor-selling will be sure to be subjected to the most searching legal criticism, and any provisions, which it is expected to enforce, must be put beyond all suggestions of doubt as to their meaning.

Now that Gen Sam, Houston is not a caudidate for the Presidency, we shall not be suspected of a desire to prevent his election in copying the following plain-spoken paragraph from the Washington correspondence of The Philadelphia Press:

correspondence of The Philadelphia Press:

"You see that the Convention did not take Gen. Sam. Houston. Had they done so, it would have been a slavish surrender. There is much in Sam. Houston's history that is romantic and novel, but he is a hutthing of the first water. He has been tadition semantion all his His, and with very sactionre taloul has managed to win and hold positions of all kinds. His handsome figure sad fondness for adventure and occurricity in draw, have given him a sort of held upon the admiration of the people, by no means complimentary to them. But his very last political demonstration proved that he never could be put upon a Union ticket with any chance of success in the Free States. In this, he not only applicated Euchanan's public policy [Lecomptonian] at a period when it was most doing, and after he was known to be the personal for of the President, but he amounced himself as a free-trader, and I believe gave up the American party to get the German vote of Texas, notwithstanding he had used his vote to be elected Governor of Texas. Sam has many excellent qualifies, which is a plantible and designing demagogue, and I suspect we shall not be troubled with his Presidential aspirations again."

This is perfectly true. It does instinct to Hous-

This is perfectly true. It does justice to Houston, both personally and politically. But the writer is probably mistaken in supposing that his efforts after the Presidency are put to rest by the present disappointment. He will yearn and labor for that great blessing as long as the lamp holds out to burns.

The following curious statements are made in the Washington correspondence of The Herald: "It has transpired here that the Baltimore ticket of Bell and Everett was the result of a barrain between ticket of Bell and

"It has transpired here that the Baltimore ticket of Bell and Everett was the lesslit of a bangain between the New-York delegation and leading Democrats. It is to be run in Pennsylespis and New-Jersey, where it will draw only from the people of the visual time give the Democrats those States by a plaratity, but will not be run in New-York, where the whole American strength is necessary to add the Democracy in defeating the Republicans. Some few Gid Line Whige or American will be put on the Democratic electoral ticket as a bat for that class of voters. This plan is laid to prevent Seward carrying New-York by a plurality, in case he is the nominee. After the consummation of this bargain, the New-York delegation came on here and frabruized with Douglas. They cheated Houston, whom they could have nominated cheated Beil, whom they did nominate, and sold themselves to Douglas, who will cheat them in turn when he is elected."

Of course, we have no means of knowing whether the minor details here given are true or not; but there is no doubt that the body of the Americans and Old Line Whigs in this State mean to vote for Mr. Douglas if they have a chance. To that their leaders made up their minds some time ago; and this fact is relied on by the friends of Douglas as forming a most important element of in the Northern States.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1860.

THE CHICAGO NOMINATION. If a radical candidate be insisted upon at Chicago, a large defection may be expected in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, among the con-

servative portion of the Opposition. This purpose is seriously entertained, and in such a contingency the Bell ticket will assume much more importance than Fillmore's did in 1856. This information is derived from unquestionable sources, and will be represented at Chicago so as to preclude all doubt. THE DEMOCRACY.

No doubt is now entertained that the two wings of the Democracy will come together at Baltimore, and reunite in the fullest harmony, if any opening be offered by the Chicago nomination. They have an important advantage in a month's reflection, and manipulation will be employed in reconciling divisions.

The Southern Address, urging the seceding delegatious to return, was written by Mr. Toombs, and is characterized by his strong will throughout. Modifications were suggested by various Senators, but none were admitted, for if it had not been signed as prepared, Mr. Toombs would doubtless have issued it on his own responsibility.

The present probability is that some unobjectionable Southern man, like Mr. Fitzpatrick, will be taken at Baltimore, with a platform on the basis proposed by Tennessee, Virginia, and Kentucky, at Charleston. New-York was willing to accept that compromise before the adjournment, when she agreed to slaughter Mr. Douglas by adopting the four-fifths rule. Most of the leading mea of that delegation, except Mr. Cagger, did abandon him openly as a hopeless enterprise, and he quarreled with Mr. Richmond at the Mills House, on account of their proposed desertion.

WITNESSES BEFORE INVESTIGATING COMMIT-TEES.

District-Attorney Woodbury is here with reference to the action of the Senate upon the new law which the Judiciary Committee contemplate bringing forward to enforce the attendance of witnesses before Investigating Committees. If it be so admitted, that no legal authority existed for the recent arrest of Mr. Sanborn, then the officers who officiated will be subjected to imprisonment for five years in the Penitentiary by the laws of provisions of this section, by his proper orders in | Massachusetts, prehibiting kidnapping under that